THE WAR.

he Latest Intelligence from Washington.

igorous War Measures of the Federal Government.

ajor General Butler Ordered - to Fortress Monroe.

Large Army to be Concentrated in Virginia.

he Fermation of Two Large Cantonments Decided on.

resident Lincoln Among the Rebels in Virginia.

he Capture of the Stolen Light Ship.

ITRAGES BY THE REBELS IN VIRGINIA.

lasters of Vessels Robbed and Imprisoned.

meval of the Seat of the Rebel Government from Montgomery to Richmond.

ore Developements of the Policy of the British Government,

GOROUS MEASURES OF THE ADMINIS-

TRATION.

ert, with nine regiments, of about twelve hundred each. This I know positively. Aggressive operastration. Several Betler left for Annapolis, on his

hendred and eighty mon, have arrived this evening,

ADVANCE OF TROOPS INTO VIRGINIA Washington, May 19, 1861.

mel Henry L. Scott has been appointed Inspector

ney ivania upon Virginia. he Medical Committee, headed by Dr. Van Buren

e been successful in their mission. The sanitary de-tment of the army will be reorganized under the surision of the Medical Board they represent. vine service was again held to-day in the open air in

ader Bartlett is bere to urge the acceptance o

RESIDENT LINCOLN VISITS THE REBELS.

The President has been absent from the White House arly all day reconnectering in the victor. riy all day reconnoitering in the vicinity of Washing-Among other points of interest, he visited the Great , sixteen miles above this city, on the Potomac. He meed the chain bridge, and passed the seconsion pickets the Virginia side, and returned the same way. The res might have caught a prize, but did not know so table a one was within their grasp.

n on the Virginia side of the long bridge last night. wom he had been in the babit of ving his intelligence of the doings of the al fe-ces, and whom he supposed was in this Banks said he wished them to tell his to come over and see him this even This confederate of the notorious Banks left suddenly last night, and officers are in purroit I have reason to believe that a substitute of the Bunke, in the fetape of a federal officer, went bridge to night to see the latter, but he was

s bepett of the numerous callers at the White son Mrs. Luncoin, I am authorized to state that not return until Tuesday next, and will receive

ENTH REGIMENT AND NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Wasserton, Nay 19, 1861.

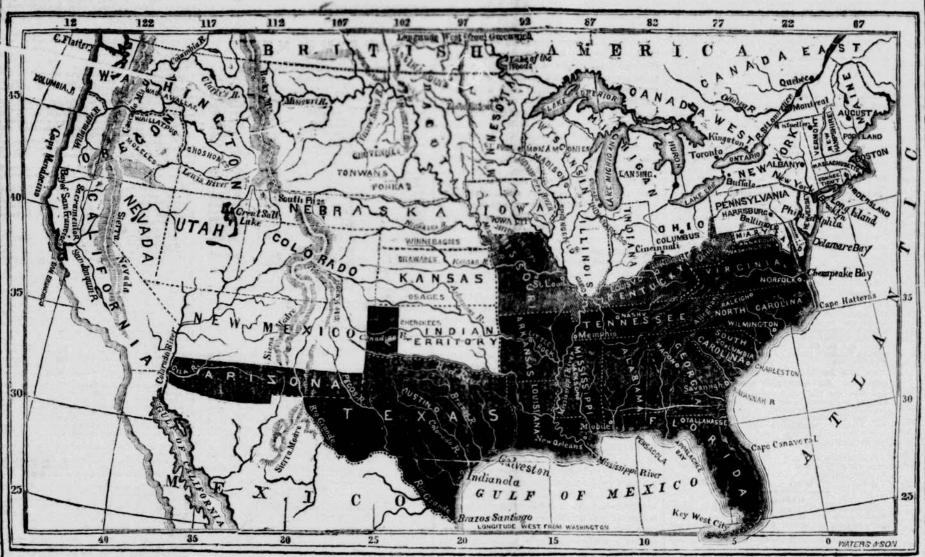
I affect respecting the Seventh regiment are conded, but most undeserved. They have reaking up their camp on the day when their reacting up their camp on the way when their service here expires. Their intection at the orders of the department. It bt the Secretary will send them: States Island, where their admirable . iil be useful in preparing the more raw material will be sollected floore seen. The prompt manner to ingten is appreciated by the government, and it at to be a shield against the materious reports of their raing to New York, with or without orders. They never sully their colors by any net unworthy their

re important service, as just stated, near New

uct of the Military Board at Albany. Whether the ver of these gentlemen spring from political manusng or scheming for contracts, they are pronounced both colour and disgraceful. The indignation of the its influence to obtain power or post. The Albany was denounced here in awarp terms by mane main cost has conveyed its spinion of their proceedings by ng the organization of fourteen regiments salely to Union Committee. It was the intrigues of these Al-Auckstore that brought General Stakies to Washing his week, where his energetic remonstrances called attention of the Provident to what was going an at my, and his decided action in accepting the Skatler de was the best rote he he could pronounce on thase

trade in their country's perils. War Department tolegy sphed yesterday to Doversor on and the Union Committee that the Sickles brigade, tog five regiments, ware to be included to the late

THE UNITED STATES.



mer political opponent, and it is thought that the patriolic course of this gentleman in the last Congress in back us off his long cherished political relations with the South deserved a marked compliment. General an encampment near New York, and to hold himself in readiness at a very early day for an important service to be confided to him. If it should turn out that he is incompetent for a delicate or dangerous task, his military career will close at the very outset. But his judgment and pluck are well thought of here by all parties. The General is eager for work, and desires the hardest job in the gift of the War Department. He is likely to et it, we hear, and very soon.

It is settled no more troops will be accepted by the government under the last requesition, either from New York or elsewhere. Already some two hundred and twonty sousand men are culisted, and it will take time to mus ter them in and organize them for service

A Cabinet officer was yesterday refused by the Secrecary of War the acceptance of a single regiment, which

FORMATION OF CANTONMENTS.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1861. ent contemplates to establish shortly two large cantonments, one at Gettysburg, Pa., and Staten Island. The object of these camps is to prepare two efficient corps d'armee, with which certain important will be collected in these camps is not yet settled upon, but will vary from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand men. They will be worked up by the best officers to the highest efficiency, and kept in constant readiness for active service. The force at Gettysburg will no doubt b employed at the right moment for an inland movement that it may not be proper at this time to disclose; against various points of the seaboard bounding the rebei

Orders are issued to get ready at the earliest moment ficet of steam transports that will rendezvous in the adjoining waters, so that in a few hours, when the signal is given, the whole of the force on the Atlantic coast can be embarked and proceed with all speed on the service designated. It has not transpired, of course, what points are selected for the exploits of this army of the Atlantic; but it is thought it is meant to assail in rapid succession various important positions along the rebel coast. All this is being carefully considered, and it is not to be doubted, from the quality of the troops that will be employed, and the energy of the officers that will be selected, that the operations of this corps will be the most] important in its results of the whole war.

It does credit to the Secretary of War that, amid the multitudinous details of his office that harrass him night and day, he has had the time to device these cantonments and suggest the mode of their organization. General Scott gives his hearty approval, it is understood, to these vigorous inspirations of the war office.

HEAVY REBEL BATTERY ON THE POTOMAC. Washington, May 19, 1861.
A detachment of the Seventy first regiment returned from a cruising expedition down the Petomac this evening. They report the erection of a heavy battery at Aquia creek. On the down trip the battery was marked wish trees, but on their return, it was exposed to full

view. As the government is determined to keep the navigution of the river open at all hazards, active measures will doubtlessly be instituted to secure its removal.

CAPTURE OF A STOLEN LIGHT SHIP. Washington, May 10, 1861. General Butler's forces have captured another lightthip, and smelt a little gunpowder in the undertaking. Captain R. S. Fay, one on the General's staff, was dotail ed on the 16th met., with a detachment of fifty men from the Thirteenth New York regiment, Sunder command of Lieutenant Underwood, and two guns and twen ty men from the Eighth New York regiment, under Lieutenant Burns, the whole under command of Captain Pay, with orders from General Butler to dad and capture one of the lightships that had been removed from their place in Chesspeaks buy and concented in a branch of the great ordered to the same duty Lieut. Hower, of the United States Navy, with the chartered steamer William Woodward, having on board thirty seamen from the Allegbury and the Forward, and a detachment from the force at Amuspolis, named above. Navy, this service was faithfully performed on the 17th mat , and the lightship now lies in the harbor of Anna

According to a report made to the Secretary of the polis. It appears that a feros of about thirty uniformed men in their shirt eleaves fired at the steamer from the Virginia shore. The rebels were covered in a dense Their shots went over the hands of the men op board the William Woodward. Captein Fay ordered the under his command to fire upon the rebels. The report to the Secretary of the Navy says as canualties happened to the loyalists. Owing to the conocaled pogition of the enemy it was impossible to say whether they incorred any framor not.

General Butler complianate Captum Fay and his command for their galactry. Some of the mon under Cathin Fay may they have remove of the robers fall under the dec from the steemer. The settle kept up their tre upor

leads to Georgetown, and for the last few days this rebel Virginia to the District of Columbia,

Why don't the government disperse them and drive them from the Virginia side of the Long Bridge, and from that point to Alexandria, and beyond those who are daily annoying good citizens? It is time that this was done, and that the secession flag that has been flying for weeks within eight of the White House was taken down. Call for the boys to do the duty and thousands will volunteer.

The number of regular and volunteer troops accepted and soon to be mustered into the service of the United States, together with the old force, is over two hundred and thirty thousand. This is official. As many more could be called into the field in thirty days.

THE REBEL CAPITAL TO BE REMOVED TO RICHMOND.

The Montgomery Advertiser says that "Congress" has decided to remove the confederate capital to Richmond.

THE FOREIGN MAILS.

Washington, May 19, 1861. Portland, Detroit and Chicago have been constituted new offices of exchange for the United States and Prussia closed mails, to be conveyed via England, by means o the Grand Trunk Railroad through Canada and the Cana dian line of mail packets plying in summer between Que bec and Liverpool, and in winter between Portland and and French mails already regularly despatched by them mence to forward closed mails to Prussia, via Quebec and Liverpool, on the 1st of June next.

Hampton Reads, Friday, says:-We arrived from Boston on the 13th, and have commenced our assaults on the enemy. We have seized about \$300,000 worth of ships and tobacco. We are anticipating an attempt, on the part of the enemy, to fortify Sewall's Point. If they do, we shall attack them.

It is the intention of the government to render West Point Academy even more efficient than heretofore. A number of appointments have been recently made from civilians to occupy lieutenancies in the regular army.

ton continues unusually good. Twelve or fifteen of the regiments are already encamped in different localities. The troops manifest the most friendly feelings towards one another, while their general good conduct is re

OUTRAGES BY THE REBELS AT NORFOLK.

SINKING OF BARK D. C. PIERCE AT NOR FOLK-WRECK OF RARK IDA. AND ROB-BERY OF HER CARGO-IMPRISOMENT OF HER COMMANDER. Boeron, May 19, 1861.

The steam gunboat Pembroke, Captain Coffin, from Fortress Monroe, 16th inst., arrived at this port this morning. She brings several passengers, including Captain Charles Gale, of the bark D. C. Pierce, of Clevelan 1, Ohio, and Captain Johnson, of bark Ida, of Boston.
Capt. Gale reports that his bark (the D. C. Pierce) was

sunk by the rebels at Norfolk on the 5th inst. Besides losing his vessel, the cargo and \$3,000 in specie, in all valued at \$75,000, he was thrown into prison and kept there until released on ball through the intercession of a friend. Falling to obtain redress, and being closely watched, he made his escape, with nine others, in a long boat, and reached the frigate Minnesota in safety. Capt. Gale's daughter, who was with him, together with his crew, were in destitute circumstances in Norfolk, and were refused assistance on all hands, more especially by the English consul, one Myers, who, from his own acknowledgment, subsequently made in the presence of the officers of the Minnesota, had possession of the cargo of sugar and specie, valued jointly at \$50,000, but refused to give Gale a receipt for it, as indemnity for his owners. Captain Johnson reports that his bark (the Ida) was wrecked near Cape Henry; that he saved the cargo and

rigging, and shipped it to Norfolk in a schooner, where he was robbed of nearly the whole property, and imprisoned for five days, when he made his escape with Cap-

REPORTS FROM ANNAPOLIS. ANNAPOLIS, May 19-9 P. M.

A despatch states that last night the wire was cut and the rails torn up at Mouscacy, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, some twenty miles this side of Harper's Ferry.

REPORTS FROM CHAMBERSBURG.

Силминентво, Ра., Мау 19, 1861. Judge Mason, arrested yesterday, was released to-day and sent over the Maryland line. He was known to entertain secession sympathies, but his character was too high to believe he would condescend to play the spy. There was no authority from the Secretary of War to retain him. His discharge meets with approval amongst the most judicious residents. A deserter from Harper's Ferry, named Stanley, from

Obio originally, has arrived here, and reports that there were but tweive pieces of cannon, all told, there on Thursday night.

The Confederate troops on Friday visited a Maryland farmer three miles below the Ferry, killed seven hogs and drove out three head of cattle in open daylight. They may committed similar depredations on the Maryland side for ten miles above the Ferry. These are of daily

the present of their properties of New York. First countries to expect to result properties of New York. First countries to expect to result properties to expect to e are arriving bure

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE COUNTRY.

The above map gives a bird's eye view of the United at a glance the present status of each State in the Union. The second States are given in black, and the doubtful States, including the northwestern corner of Virginia, are given in shaded lines. The loyal members of the Union are in white. We add a sketch of each disloyal

In regard to the nominal fighting condition of the country, the census for 1860, just completed, shows the ollowing number of males between the sges of eighteen and forty five:-

THE CENSUS OF 1860.

Illimois		1,091,238
Indianalowa		1,050,802
Maine		610.000
Mariaci usetts		
Michigar	************	75.5 000
Mintendia		
Militar Bellin	******	112,796
New York	***********	***** 851 1813
New Han pahire		
New Jerrey	***********	679 084
Ohio	*********	
Oregon		
Pennsylvania		
Rhode Island	**********	174 641
Vermont		
Wisconsin		763.4-5
Total		
SOUTHERN CONFE	DERACY STATE	es.
States. Free.	Slave.	Appregate.
Alaban a 520,444	485.478	955,917
Arksansas 331,710	109,065	440,775
Florida 81,885	63,809	145,000
Georgia 615,366	457,461	1.082.827
Louisiana 354,245	312,186	666,431
Mississippi 407,061	479,607	886,658
North Carolina. 679.965	328,377	1,008,342
South Carolina 368,186	407,185	715,371
Tennessee 859,578	287,112	1.146,690
Texas 415,999	189,956	605,955
Virginia1,097,873	496.826	1,593,199
Tugimin	\$00,020	1,090,109
Total	3,671,057	9,433,508
		0,1200,1000
NEUTRAL BLA		- Control of
States. Free.	Blane.	Aggrega'e.
Deiaware 110,548	1,805	112,353
Kentucky 920 077	225,490	1,145,56
Maryland 646,183 Missouri	85,382	731,565
M1880\171	115,619	1,201,214

Total2,761,903	328,296	3,193,719
TERRITO	ORIES.	
Dacotab		4.839
District of Columbia		76.321
Kaneas		143 645
Nebraska		98 800
New Mexico		93,094
Utab	************	40 100
Washington		11.001
	***********	11,024
Total		400 945

RECAPITULATION.

According to our data, these numbers are somewhat exaggerated, because it is not to be expected that the whole population between those ages are always in a fighting condition. THE PERIODS OF SECESSION OF THE CONFUDERATE

STATUS. The disloyal States seceded in the following order:

Date of Secession.
December 20 1800
January 9, 1861.
January 11, 1861.
January 11, 1861.
January 19, 1861.
January 19, 1861.
January 1861.
April 17, 1861.
April 17, 1861.
May 6, 1861 208 to 89. 113 to 17

To be ratified or rejected by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861—next Thursday.

† Adopted by the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; House, 46 to 21, to be referred to the people for ra-

THE DATE OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE CONFEDE These States have ratified the constitution of the Con

federate States by the following vote -Date following voice—

Date of Ratification. Vote of ConMarch 13, 1881. 8

March 16, 1861. 99

March 21, 1861. 100

March 25, 1861. 6

March 20, 1861. 7

April 3, 1861. 149

April 22, 1861. Unani
May 6, 1861. Unani Seorgia .

SKETCHES OF THE SECEDED STATES. We all know where the free States stand. The overwhelming uprising of Union sentiment, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, emphatically shows the position of the North. But what is the condition of the Southern States? This question is answered by the annexed brief

Virginia, the last of the secoding States, is 278 miles

ong, and 200 broad at its greatest breadth, containing 61,852 square miles of territory, with a population of

to put down rebellion. The aggregate number of troops within her border in the secession army cannot be far from 50 000 men, and opposed to them is an equal mumber of troops loyal to the American flag and the Union. gic military points within the border of the State, which, for the time being, give it a partial and not an unimportant gree of possession of the whole State. The ordinance of secession, which passed the State Convention on the 17th ult , will be submitted to the people for ratification themselves, and are in force at Norfolk, Harper's Ferry Richmond and Lynchburg, Stanton, Yorktown, West Point and the advance from either side would be pro-

WESTERN VIRGINIA

ductive of a severe contest at arms.

The western part of Virginia, embracing twenty-five counties, with a population of over two hundred thousand (of which twenty thousand are liable to military duty), opposes the ordinance of secretor of the State and claims its loyalty to the Stars and Stripes. The repre-centatives of Western Virginia, with a patriotic determi ation, avow, in the event of the secession ordinance eing adopted on the 23d, they will declare themselves endent State, and claim the protection, if necesry, of the United States military forces. in this deternation they have received the assurance of the Goveror of Pennsylvania that they shall have all necessary

NORTH CAROLINA.

This State contains an area of 45,000 square miles. khough it has taken no steps to pass a secession ordiance, yet the action of its authorities has placed it in ality to the Union. The Governor of the State has used the seizure of Forts Caswell and Johnson, seized Arsenal at Fayetteville and levied upon the public nds of the United States, and is now equipping a force join the rebel army to oppose the defenders of law and rder. The State has a population of 1,008,342, and of ast number 132,000 males are liable to military duty.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina, the pioneer of the States of the South-rn confederacy, is two hundred miles long and one hunred and twenty five broad, containing 28,000 square les of territory, with a total population indifferentitated at 715,371, about one-half of whom are whites; of he latter 60,000 males are liable to military duty. This te seceded from the Union December 20, 1860. In he siege and bombardment of Fort Sumter this State allied a force of between eight and ten thousand men ince the evacuation of that fort by the United States roops five thousand of the former have been retained to old the forts in Charleston harbor, and three thousand we been sent to Virginia to await further operations. he harbor of Charleston is effectually blockaded by he United States steam frigate Niagara, and all com erce will for the future be suspended. The blackade of Charleston is in effect equal to the occupancy of the city

This State is three hundred miles long from north to to south, and two hundrel and forty broad, and contains a population of 1,082,827, of which number 78,000 males are liable to military duty. Savannah, situated on the river of that name, about seventeen miles from its mouth, is the great seaport commercial mart of the State. The mouth of the Savannah river is defended by Fort Pulaski, on Cocksour island. This fort is an immense work, built of brick, and mounts 150 guns, some of them of improved make and finish. The fort is garrisoned by six hundred men. To south of this fort, on Tybee Island, the secession troops have erected an immense sand fort, in which has been placed a heavy battery of and will prove a formidable customer to a blockading or attacking squadrop. There are upwards of two thousand troops between the city of Savannah and the mouth of the river. Fort Jackson, a small fort two miles from Savannah, has a garrison of two hundred men and an armament of six or eight heavy guts. This State secoded from the Union January 19, 1861, by a vote of 208 to 89.

ALABAMA.

This State is bounded north by Tennessee, east by Geor gia, south by Florida, and west by Mississippi. It contains 50,672 square miles of territory, and has a population of 955.814, of which number 119 000 are liable to nilitary duty. This State scored from the Union, through its Convention, January 11, 1861, by a vote of 61 to 39. Moisile, the only scaport of any importance in this State, is situated at the head of Mobile Bay, forty miles from the sea count. The bay is protected by Forts Morgan and Gaines, the Brat sttuated on a prominent sand spit, commanding all the sea approaches. The latter is situated on the opposite shore. These forts are now carrisoned by 1,500 troops of the Confederate States army, under Colonel Hardee. The forte are well equipped and ready for a good defeace.

This State is 365 miles long, and from 50 to 260 wide, optaining 55 ,265 square miles; it has a population of 145, 000, and of that number 6,000 are liable to military duty. The State, from its peninsulated position, embraces large and extended sea coast, with few harvors, in which are embraced those of Key West and Pensacola, both of which are now in military powersion of the United States troops. The State, in her relation to the Southern confede-1,503,109, including slaves ; of the whites, 221,000 are | gie, if we except the few troops she may enlist. Finanplable to military duty. The State, from its contiguity to | clairy she is merely able to sustain a State government, Pennsylvania and the capital, is now the theatre of war and is not prepared to furnish money to any extent in the Eighth Pages.

ent civil war. Florida seceded from the Union January 11, 1861, by a vote of 62 to 7.

January 9, 1861, by a vote of 84 to 15. The State is 339 miles love from north to south, and 150 broad, centaining 47,151 square mi es. It has a popula lation of 886,618 inhabitants; of that number 71,000 are Lable to do military duty. The Wiselseippi river, with its the State, and its margin consists of undu'a'ed swamps. Like her neighbor State Arkansas, this State will have to afford her quota of protestion from invasion from the north of the Mississippi river, and this force will have to be of such a magnitude as to detract considerably from

her force to be furnished to the rebei Mobile force

This State is bounded north by Missouri, east by the Mississippi river, which separates it from Tennessee and Mississippi, south by Louisiana, and west by the Indian Territory. It is 240 miles long, and 228 wide, containing 54,000 square miles. It has a population of 440,775; of this number 65,000 are liable to military duty. This State having a large extent of border lying on the Mississippi, and within a short distance of the free States, it will require a large portion of her military force to guard against any movement of United States troops on the Missiscippiriver line—a measure not at all improbable. At present, and in view of the overwhelming ferce of troops being raised in the West, this State has called a large force into the field, and fortified important strategic points on the banks of the Mississippi. Arkansas second from the Union May 6, 1861, by a vote of 69 to 1.

LOUISIANA.

This State seceded from the Union Japuary 26, 1861, by a vote of 113 to 17. In extent of terri tory Louisiana is 240 miles long from north to south, and 216 broad, containing 41 346 square miles. The population of the State is 666,831; of that number 75,000 are liable to minitary duty. The great Mississippi river outlet, and New Orleans, the great commercial mart of the extreme Southern States, being within the jurisdiction of the State, she will, in her present hostile attitude to the federal government, inflict severe injury on those within her borders. With the Mississippi closely blockaded, and her commerce with the West and Southwest cut cfi, it will be but a few months before her case will be pilable. In regard to her mobile forces for duty in the Southern rebel army, the State will be able to furnish a fair representation. A standing garrison will be required in New Orleans, and the same at the saveral forts commanding important points between the Beliza and the Gulf to New Orleans.

This State contains 325,000 square miles of ter ritory, and a population of 605,955-84,000 of which are liable to military duty. The State, through its convertien, seconded from the federal Union February 1, 1861, by a vote of 166 to 7, and joined her destinies with the Confederate States. At present there slumbers in the State a deep sentiment for the Union, which requires the whole moral force of the se cessionists to keep from awakening to new vigor and increased life. The large extent of territory of Texas, with a sparsely settled population, and large inland frontier constantly menaced by hostile Indians and predatory bands of Mexican adventurors and robbers, resderes the presence of a large military force within her borders necessary. Now that the United States military forces manche Indiana will make a desperate warfare upon its frontiers. The Camanches have many grievances movements are very sudden, and in warfare merclless. Cortings, the Mexican bandit, has recently reappeared in the south of the State, and will give the Ter trouble. The anticipated presence of a United States

KENTUCKY.

with Missouri and Western Virginia, considering them at present as doubtful States. Kentucky in territorial extent is 400 miles long and 170 miles in breadth. 37,680 square miles. It has a population of 2,146,667, of which 186,000 are liable to military duty. This State, from its proximity to the free States, has among its citizens many thoroughly Union men. The secession leaders, under instructions from their master, Jeff Davis, are en deavoring to make the State adopt the suicidal course now being pursued by the confederated rebels. How far they will succeed, time will prove. At present Kentucky remains firm, and we shall not despair at long as she maintains her present course. The western part of this State occupies one bank of the Ohio river, and the trade between her and Ohio is so intimately bleaded that a separation would be very injurious to both, but especially to Kentucky.

TENNESSEE.

The territory embraced in this State in mean length is four hundred miles, and its mean breadth one hundred and fourteen miles, containing an area of terrriory of 44,000 square miles, and embracing a population of 1,146 650, of which 167,000 are liable to military duty. In regard to the present crisis, Tennessee has n directly severed the bonds which bind that State to the Union; but it has adopted a military league made between its Governor and three Commissioners of the Confederate States, in which it is agreed that all the force of the State shall be employed to assist the confederated rebels. The Legislature has also adopted a declaration of independence, and has permitted the people to vote upon independence, and has permitted the people to vote upon it, which they will do on the 8th of Jane prot. The State is at present without effective military arms, and some inconveniences may arise before it can send an effective force into the field. At present a considerable force from this State, under the command of Major General Pillow, is arsembled at Memphis and north twenty miles along the bank of the Mississippi. This force, it is reported, is co-operating with a force from Arkansan, whose ultimate design is to besiege Calro, Illinois, now occupied by United States troops.

The State of Missouri contains 65,037 square miles of territory, and is two hundred and eighty seven miles population of 1,204,214, out of the male population of which 221,000 are liable to military duty. The geographical position of Mirsouri, peninsulated as she is between Kansas, Iowa and Illinois, with her great river outlet near Cairo completely in the hands of the federal government, seems to render her alliance with the rebel confederacy of the South a hazardous experiment. The unioyal conduct of Governor Jackson, in refusing to comply with the preclamation of the President for troops to upheld the dignity of the laws, engendered a morbid ocsire among some of the citizens of the State to throw off their allegiance to the Union. For a time it seemed off their ellegiance to the Union. For a time it seemed the receders were gaining ground; but the Union men of the State made a grand raily and defence against the revolutionary spirit, and enrolled themselves as rolunteers of the Union, despite of the perjored Governor. A State Convention will no doubt be held at an early day. The power of convening it is with a committee, whose chairman, though a Southerner, is utterly opposed to se easion. This Convention will beyond doubt, in its first action depose Governor Jackson and the Legislature, a power clearly within their jurisdiction. Already four regiments of Inited States volunteer troops have declared their loyalty to the general government and been sworn into service. Other regiments are raising and will soon take the eath of allegiance to the Union.

ARIZONA.

The people of the embryo Territory of Arizma have, in o beformal manner, declared their sympathies with the southern confederacy, and it is therefore viewed in the light of a second Territory. The population of the Territory ministralicant, and it is physically and pocuniarily mable to assist in the present movement. Its moral force will be insignificant. The people of Arizona are chiefly devoted to agricultural pursuits, and at present heads to afford means for their local protection, and far the pest two years have been calling upon the federal go-reament to send troops into the territory to repel the constant incursions and forays of hostile indians. Their constant incursions are passed at a mass meeting of the people at Meralla, March 15, 1961. The Jerritory cost the

Additional War New see Fifth and